influence, but that peace may be the signal for internal disorders is a peril which Sagasta is now straining every nerve to avert.

SPANISH PEOPLE WANT PEACE. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Gibraltar, Aug. 2 .- The Tribune's correspond

ent at Cadiz says; 'The American conditions of peace, as reported in the newspapers, are row known to the public, and the one great hope-almost prayer-of the whole population is that they will be accepted at once.

"I have made a trip through Andalusia, stopping at Cartagena, Alicante, Murcia, Cordova and Seville. In all the scaport towns complete apathy and despendency prevail, and peace at almost any price would be halled as a national

feared that a serious Socialist outbreak may tions previously communicated. occur there at any moment. . Cordova and Seville the desire for peace is not matrong, but ground, and, as far as could be ascertained. an audience with the Queen Regent, and at 5 the Republican feeling of those cities gains there is general discontent."

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

"In order to remove any misappreheusion in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain, in the note handed to the gubstance as follows:

"The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the rollinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as the imcession to the Palted States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish severeignty in the West Indies, and the like session of an island in the Ladrones.

The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and govern reat of the Philippines. If these are accepted by frequently spoken of as if he Spain in their entirety it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

STILL WAITING FOR SPAIN'S DECISION.

fered by the United States to Spain as a basis of peace, no answer came from Madrid.

The press reports of the long Cabinet meetings held in the Spanish capital yesterday indicated that the Spanish Cabinet was unprepared, at least to accept the terms offered at once, and without appearing to attempt to secure some modification in the interest of Spain. It is felt that such a course is absolutely imposed upon the Sagasta Ministry by the existing conditions in Madrid. Nevertheless, it is not to be seen that the President cherishes the slightest intention of consenting to any essential modification of the conditions, and the slight delay that has occurred in making answer is not believed to be discouraging, nor to be taken as a sign of the purpose of the Spanish Cabinet ultimately to reject the proposition.

When the doors of the State Department closed this afternoon it was realized that, owing to the Ladrone Islands, took the Governor-General, the difference in time between Washington and his staff and the entire military force prisoners. Madrid, there was little charice of receiving the expected answer before to-morrow, and, indeed, should it come to-night the French Ambassador would not be able to deliver it, because the time required for its translation would make the hour too late, and the announcement could not be made until to-morraw.staT

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN CUBA.

CLAIMS PREFERRED BY AMERICANS WILL BE PAID BY THIS CCUNTRY.

Washington, Aug. 2.-It is understood to be assume liability for all the claims preferred by American citizens against Spain on account of injury to personal property in Cuba. Some part of this liability may be imposed upon the Government of Cuba later on, when that shall have been established, to include such cases as can be directly charged up against the Insurgents, where they have destroyed the property of American citizens in the course of their operations. This assumption by the victorious nation of liability for private claims is not new in the arrangement of peace conditions, but, on the contrary, is rather in the line of the usual practice. At the conclusion of the Mexican War the United States aroumed all such claims in behalf of American citizens, and established a special tribunal for their actualization and payment. The same course was pursued in 1819 in effecting a settlement of the Florida troubles with Spain; though the decizions announced by the special arbural have been a source of itt: gation and negotiation clear down to the pres-

The amount of these claims against Spain in behalf of American citizens who suffered in Cuba was \$15,000,000 at the date of the destruction of the Maine It is estimated that this total has been increased to \$20,000,000 since that time, and no doubt is entertained that there are many other claims of large amounts and, the first rough weather of the trip in the that have not yet been presented. Of course, it snape of a southwesterly gale was encountered. is not possible at this stage to indicate what preportion of the claims is justly chargeable to the acts of the Cuban insurgents, and it is known that in many cases the claimants themsolves were unable to tell the source of the damage to their property, whether the Spanish troops or the insurgents.

NC EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Aug. 2.-There will be no extra to be called together for prompt ratification of President prevail. It is said at the White House that unless there should be some extraordinary development the House will not meet until it convenes in regular session next December. This statement, made on the authority of the President himself in answer to personal inquiries, is the contradiction to reports current among public men that Congress will soon meet to draft legislation to meet the demands that will follow the close of the war, as well as to give formal assent on the part of the Senate to the treaty. The military occupation of the territorial acquisitions of this Government will not demand further legislation expressly authorizing the continuance of a large military force, ac cording to the view of the President.

Warm Weather

Weakness is quickly overcome by the toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofuls and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsa-

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure billousness, indigestion.

a seeing and form of the seeing seeing seeing

VIORIS

Violet-Orris

SPAIN'S REPLY FORWARDED.

Continued from first page.

"At Cartagena there is great misery, and it is whether it aggravated or softened the condi-

COMPLETING FORMAL ANSWER. "At 3 o'clock Duke Almodovar de Rio had o'clock the Cabinet had a second sitting. Before rising the Ministers had, it is said, com-TERMS OFFERED TO SPAIN. pleted their formal reply, and some authorities affirm that it was telegraphed to Washington AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE BY during the night, but this statement requires confirmation.

"As to the precise nature of the demands and official statement made by the President as to the contents of the note in reply, Ministers rethe terms of peace offered by the United States: fuse to give information, so the current rumors French Ambassador co Saturday last, are in arriving, if possible, at an immediate pacific solution. All recent oracular declarations official personages point in this direction.

mediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the teticence, namely, the danger of compromising

"Here and at Washington the original assumption was that M. Carabon was to act mere-Aithough this is the third day sines the lematic support, or whether it indicates a real President delivered to M. Cambon the terms of change of procedure so far as M. Cambon is concerned, the events of the next few days will

HOW THE LADRONES WERE TAKEY.

PEOPLE DID NOT KNOW OF THE WAR WHEN THE CHARLESTON APPEARED.

San Francisco, Aug 2-The steamer Doric. from Hong Kong, brings the following from the correspondent of The Associated Press at Manila, under date of July 1:

Another link has been added to the chain o their newly-acquired foreign possessions in the Pacific Ocean. On June 21 Captain Glass, of the victory, for the Spaniards, not yet having heard selves without offering the slightest resistance.

coast of the main island, Guam, is an ideal coaling station, and the whole group will undoubt. prove to be of incalculable value to the south from Honolulu, 1,350 miles southeast of Yekohama, 1,500 miles east of Luzon, the principal island of the Philippine group, thus being the connecting link between the United States

and the Orient. Its inhabitants, who number ten thousand, are hospitable, peaceful and law-abiding people, only too anxious to throw off the Spanish yoke, yet perfectly willing to shoulder another less galling one. The islands are of volcanic origin, but prolific, comparatively healthy and only await capital to develop their innumerable re-

For three days the Charleston's run from Guam to Manila was without incident, but on June 28, shortly after leaving Point Engana, INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES REGARDING the northeasterly cape of Luzon Island, a strange steamer appeared on the horizon. The Charleston was immediately cleared for action, the convoy fell into line in her wake and preparations were made for giving the stranger a warm reception should she prove to be hostile.

The turned out to be the Unlied States ship Baltimore, which had been awaiting the fleet for ten days. The ships were hove to while Captain Dyer reported to Captain Glass, but immediately upon his return to the Baltimore the whole fleet got under way at increased speed. As it rounded the north end of the isi-

EARLEMITES IN A STREET FIGHT.

Claude Brooks, an actor, of No. 438 Manhattanave; Andrew Dodge, fifty-five years old, of No. James E Graybill, fifty-three years old, lawyer. of No. 231 West One-hundred-and-thirty-second-st were the parties to a rough-and tumble street fight last right in front of the West End Cafe, at No. West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. Mrs. oks, the actor's wife, was the innocent cause of persion of Congress, though the Senate will have the trouble. With her husband she was coming out cafe after having a late supper, and in manner she tripped and fell to the pavement.

Brooks alleges that as he was assisting his wife to her feet D-dge made an uncomplimentary re-mark. Then Brooks proceeded to knock Dodge down, and Graybill essayed to stop the fight and

got two black eyes for his pains. Policeman Brown took the trio to the West Onehundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. station, and, after hearing the men's stories, the sergeant in charge Brooks and Graybill on the charge of disor-He allowed Dodge to go. Mrs. Brooks, who had accompanied the prisoners to the station, hurried out and found bondsmen and the men were released.

POSSIBLY SUICIDE FROM FERRYBOAT.

Donald G. McLean, a timekeeper, of No. 218 Jersey City, reported at the West Twentieth-st. police station last night that he had found in the ferryboat Chautauqua, of the Eric Hailroad, which plies between Jersey City and West Twentythird-st., a woman's handkerchief and a pocketbook containing notes and clippings. One of the notes is addressed to the public, and announces the writer's intention of committing suicide. The note was signed "Mrs. Gracie Beach." The note was written in a firm feminine hand, and the suicide was stated to be by means of drowning. The to the public reads:

To the Public.

My only regret at departing from this world by having the dark waters close over me is that I did not have the courage to end the existence of the only man I ever really loved and prevent him from installing in my place the girl he captivated by his strong power and now has domiciled in East Twenty-eighth-st. somewhere. Farewell to all, farewell!

MRS. GRACIE BEACH.

DR. LESSER'S POSITION.

IF HE RESIGNS IT WILL BE FOR PRI-VATE REASONS ONLY.

HAS NOT CRITICISED ANY OF THE ARMY MEDI-CAL AUTHORITIES-MAJOR HEYL HERE TO

INVESTIGATE THE CONCHO'S CONDITION. Dr. A. M. Lesser, the surgeon-in-chief of the ing the society's operations in Cuba and was among the returning passengers on the Concho, intends to resign his place. An interview with him, published yesterday afternoon, gave the impression that Dr. Lesser intends to retire because of his experiences before Santiago and because of the attitude which the military-medical authorities had adopted toward him and the Red Cross. Dr. Lesser was reported as saying yesterday that there should be an CAMPAIGN IN PORTO RICO. Principal Musician GEORGE HOLDERNESS, 34th Michinestigation into the conditions which prevailed on investigation into the conditions which prevailed on the Conche, and was quoted as saying also: "When I resign I shall give my reasons. They will startle

A DISPATCH TO DR. STERNBERG.

A Tribune reporter saw Dr. Lesser last night at his home, No. 19 East Sixty-sixth-st., and, nithough he admitted that he intended to resign when the was over, he denied that he was influenced in this determination by any treatment to which he had been subjected in Cuba or because of any criticisms which had been made by Surgeon-General Sternberg on the work of the Red Cross. In proof of this he pointed to the fact that he had sent the following telegram to General Sternberg yesterday:

"Every unfavorable criticism of persons belonging the regular medical department of the United States Army and Navy published as being my statement is unauthorized and has not come from have only the highest praise for them.

Lesser went on to say that there was no back for the interviews purporting to come him, instructing that any differences existed between him and the military authorities, und stated that if he resigned it would be due entirely to the fact that he could not afford sacrifice further his private practice to the work the Red Cross Dr. Lesser added that either day or to-morrow he would submit a report of his work and observations in Cuba to the Red Cross, and remarked that it would simply state the condition of affairs as he found there, and woyld contain no criticisms of anybody or of any

Major Charles H. Heyl, Alting Inspector-General of the Arniv, arrived here yesterday for the pur-pose of investigating the condition in which the Concha came to this port. During the morn Doty at Quarastine and talked with some of the patients, who still remained of transport. When he returned to the Army Building in the afternoon, he said:

I am here to get at the bottom of this matter and to make as thorough an investigation as pos-He expects to finish his inquiries by night, and will then return to Washington for the DISINFECTING THE CONCRO

All day yesterday the disinfecting-boat Wadsalongside the Concho, and the work of leansing the ship was pushed forward as rapidl possible. Probably three more days will be needed to make the transport ready for service again. Discrevice of the vessel, and there is little of any stray germs lingering after Dr. Doty and his assistants have got through with their work.

There were transferred from the Conces during the afternoon seventy-nine sick soldiers, who were taken to Swinburne Island. Among them was Cap-tain William Paulding, of the 16th United States Infantry, who was placed in a separate room, adjoin board the Concho. They were Corporal L. Washington, Company G. 24th Infantry, who was ounded in the thigh, and Private Morgan Simpson, empany B. 6th Infantry, who was wounded in the of. These men are not fever patients, and will be unsferred to S. R. Smith's infirmary, at New-

nsferred to S. R. Smith's infirmary, at New-ghton, for treatment rivate James Roundtree, Company D. 13th In-try, who was suffering with typhoid fever, died transit to Swinburne island on board the James Wadsworth. An autopsy will be held this morn-to determine the cause of death.

A STATEMENT FROM COLONEL BYRNE A report on the condition of the Concho based thesobservations of Colonel Charles C. Byrne was sent to Washington yesterday by the chief dical officer of the Department of the East

The following statement was subsequently given out by Colonel Hyrne:

The public should bear in mind that the condition of war makes great changes in circumstances, one cramot judge of the state of affairs at Nantiage by what the state of affairs here is. There has been, I understand, a scarcity of medical supplies in Cuba from the beginning. When General Staffter's army finally started from Tampa, after octays and under urgent orders, some of the medical supplies were, perforce, in the existing circumstances, left benind. It was not possible to unload even all of the supplies which were taken to cuba, for the landing of the army was made on a rocky coast with great difficulty. Many of the supplies, therefore, went back to Tampa in the transports, for the reason that facilities were the supplies, therefore, went back to Tampa in the transports, for the reason that facilities were lacking for the unloading, and because the vessels were needed in Frorida waters as soon as possible. It imagine that when the Conche started from Santiago the authorities were between the devil and the deep sea. They had a lot of convalescents on ineit hands, who, they believed, would improve in health rapidly when they were once at sea and on the way nome. If these men were not prompt yent North, the authorities probably reasoned, they would be allrost sure to contract fever of some kind, which would almost inevitably result fatally. That many of the men suffered relapses on the journey war, of course, most unfortunate, but it was one of those unhappy incidents which cannot be forescen. I have received no instructions from washington looking to an investigation of the matter. My recort to Washington was substantially what I said yesterday—namely, that I saw no evidences of overcrowding, but that the Concho paid stores."

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

THE ALLEGED UNFITNESS OF TRANSPORTS. Washington, Aug. 2.-An effort will be made by

Scaffer's headquarters who is responsible for dis-patching to the United States transports loaded with soldiers, and which are alleged to be unfit for the work to which they are put. With this end Island, it was supposed, would no longer be needed view, Surgeon-General Sternberg has sent the following dispatch to Major Havard, the chief sur-

following dispatch to Major Havard, the chief surgeon with Shafter's army.

The management of the medical department at Sautiago is severely criticised. Sick and convalescent sent on quartermaster's transports are said to be overcrowded, not properly supplied with medicines or medical attendance, or with suitable light dict. Who is responsible? Report in full and take measures to prevent similar occurrences in future. At the same time a rigid investigation is to be made of the charges by the Red Cross officials and others, concerning the unitness of the transport. others, concerning the unfitness of the transport Conche, which reached New-York several days ago. Secretary Alger has taken much interest in this matter, following no roon the case of the Seneca, which about ten days ago brought to New-York a large number of sick and wounded, and which vessel also was said to be unsuitable. The investigation will be made by Colonel C. H. Heyl, of the

General Sternberg feels that injustice is done the officers of his department in the criticisms made of the use of the transports in bringing the of the use of the transports in bringing the sick and wounded North, and in the preparations for the journey. As a matter of fact, he said today he did not know that the Concho was to be used for a temporary hospital ship, the first intimation of that character being received when a telegram reached him announcing the arrival of the vessel at Norfolk. The loading of the ship with supplies, including ice, other than of a medical character, does not come under the supervision of his bureau, and his officers, he says, should not be charged with any dereliction of that character.

DR. LESSER MADE NO CRITICISM. Washington, Aug. 2.—During the afternoon Sur-geon-General Sternberg received the following tele-gram from Dr. A. Monae Lesser, the surgeon-in-chief of the American National Red Cross Associa-

who wis aboard the Concho on her trip from Santiago to New-York:

Every unfavorable criticism of persons belonging to the regular medical department of the United States Army or Navy published as being my statement is not autoentic, and has not come from me. I have only the highest praise for them.

This dispatch from Dr. Lesser was entirely volun-

This dispatch from Dr. Lesser was entirely voluntary, and is a source of gratification to General Sternberg, who feels that the officers of his department have met as far as they were able all demands upon them, and have done their work in satisfactory manner.

Another dispatch which the General received late in the day came from Chief Surgeon Havard, on duty with Shafter's army, and simply said: "No ice needed Abundant supply on hand."

farewell!

The sergeant of the West Twentieth-st station, to whom the pocketbook, notes and clinpings were given, thinks that they indicate a suicide.

begun at once, and the May will be ready to leave this port for her destination on Thursday. It is expected that she will bring a number of sick and given, thinks that they indicate a suicide.

GORHAM

SILVERSMITHS



Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane

Continued from First Page

month of July not later than 9 o'clock to-mor Information was received here to-night stat-ing that the transport Breakwater would be sent here from New-York to take the place of the Concho, and that the Minnewaska will take the place of the Leona.

The men of the 169th Indiana Infanty re-belled explore heretach, and coffee this morn-

belied against hardiack and coffee this morning, and as many of them as could secured passes and came downtown to beg for food. They say that their subsistence is tied up some place on the road, and that they are faring worse here than at Chickamauga, which was had enough

The men of the 16th Pennsylvania fared better this merning than any other day since their ar-rival. The quartermaster opened a car of sup-plies on his own responsibility, and gave the Pennsylvaniaus pienty to eat. The two Ken-tucky regiments are receiving the full supply of Regular Army rations daily, and have no com-Regular Army rations daily, and have no com-

plaint to make.

The sick and wounded at Fort Monroe General Hospital, who were complaining some days ago of improver and insufficient food, are now getting the best that can be procured. It is taid that this gradifying turn of affairs is due to the recentwist of Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, wife of the commanding general, who is also reported as having protested to Secretary Al.—against the manner in which the united heroes of the war which the wounded heroes of the war

THE COLUMBIA UNINJURED.

CRUISER FLOATED OFF THE REEF IN THE HARBOR OF PONCE.

Pence, Perto Rico, Aug. 1, via St. Thomas, Aug. 2.-The cruiser Columbia, which went ashore on an uncharted reef while entering the hatbor of Ponce, has been floated off without in-

PORTO RICO CABLE SERVICE.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's central cable office is advised by the West Indian and Panama Telegrath Company that ommunication with Ponce was reopened yesterday, under consorrable at Ponce by the United States Government. Messages for the interio by that route will not be accepted. The San Juan cable is still open under censorship by the Spanish Government.

MAIL FOR PORTO RICO.

Washington, Aug. 2. - Postmaster-General Smith to-day issued an order modifying a former one prohibiting the dispatch of mail to Spain or her dependencies, so as to permit postal sunication with Ponce, Porto Rico. The or der is similar to the one opening communication with Santiago, and provides that all classes of mail allowable in the domestir mails of the United States may be sent to and from Ponce. subject to military inspection. The postage rates are similar to those provided for Santiago, namely, first-class matter, 5 cents a half ounce; postal-cards, single, 2 cents; double, 4 cents; second and third class matter, I cent for each two ounces; fourth class matter, I cent for each ounce; registration fee, 8 cents. Only United States postage stamps can be used; and, letters are not prepaid, double the amount of deficient postage, will be collected upon delivery. The mails for Ponce should be adto the United States postal agency at Ponce, and the delivery of any article may be withheld, if deemed necessary by the proper

military authorities. This order will not change the rule that letters addressed to soldiers and sailors at the front shall require only the domestic rates of Orders have also been issued direct ing that all mails for the Army and Navy at Porto Rico be dispatched from the Washington Porto Rico be dispatched from the Washington postoffice. Mail for the Army should be addressed "Military Station No. I. Porto Rico, via Washington, D. C." and the address should include company and regiment. Mail for the officers and men on the fleet at Porto Rico should always have included in the address the name of the ship to which they are assigned. Mail for General Shafter's army in Cuba and the fleet off Santiago will continue to go by way of Key Wesi, Fla., as heretofore. The reason that mail is to be sent by way of Washington is that there is no pert from which ships sail at regular intervals for Porto Rico, and by this arrangement, after the mail is properly sorted, it can be sort our whenever a ship leaves Norfelk, New York Charlesion or other ports.

THE VALE TO CARRY GRANT'S BRIGADE. The auxiliary cruiser Yale is not to go out of commission after all. It was reported that all the vessels of the American Line which were chartered

which is may anchored at comparine, Stated Island, it was supposed, would no longer be needed by the Government, but yesterday Captain Wise received word from Washington that the Yale would be required to take General Grant's brigade to Porto Bho in two or three days. This news appeared to picase the captain and his crew, and there was much rejocing on board the Yale after it was received.

Parly in the day Captain Wise left the ship and went to the Navy Yard to get for her instructions. While the day of sailing has not been definitely settied, it is understood that the Yale will be at Guannea again in nine or ten days.

The cruiser is now short of both coal and provisions for a long trip, and she will probably take as much of these supplies on as possible before she sails. Her further needs could be satisfied at Hampton Ronds.

The Yale could carry two thousand men on a long voyage and a larger number on a shorter one. She needs four thousand tons of coal, and as soon as possible the work of filling her bunkers will be begun.

WILL FLY THE FLAG AT THE FOREMAST. The first passenger and freight steamer to leave this por for the new American port of Ponce, Porto Rico, will sall on Friday at 3 a. m. This steamer is the Silvia, of the New-York and Porto Rice Steamship Company, of which line Miller, Bull & Knowlion are the New-York agents. This will be the first merchant vessel leaving this port for Porto fixe flying the American flag at the foremast as a signal that she is bound for an American

FITTING UP THE MINNEWASKA.

SHE WILL SAIL FOR PORTO RICO SOON, LOADED WITH TROOPS, HORSES AND SUPPLIES.

The Minnewaska will sail for Porto Rico before ment from the Atlantic Transport Company and converted into a supply-ship and transport. A. S. Owen, chief executive officer, said yesterday that Owen, chief executive officer, said yesterday that the Minnewaska had been lying at Dow's Stores at the foot of Pacific st. for the last ten days. She is being loaded with oats, hay and coal, and will also carry one thousand hammocks, seven hundred tents, several thousand uniforms, one thousand horses and one thousand troops.

Captain J. H. Hopkins, formerly of the Red D. Line, commands the Minnewacka. He said yesterday that catrenters were busy putting one thousand bunks into the ship and building many stalls for horre. The captain had expected to sail a few days ago.

Air ventilators were p. ...d fore and aft yesterday.

THE NEGRO AS A PARMER.

From The Chautauquan.

YACHT MAY WILL GO TO CUBA TO MORROW.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2.—The steam yacht May, which was placed at the disposal of the National Relief Commission by Alexander Van Rensselaer, arrived here to-day. The work of placing supplies on board for Santiago and Porto Rico was begun at once, and the May will be ready to leave this port for her destination on Thursday. It is expected that she will bring a number of sick and wounded soldiers to New-York on her return trip.

DEATHS IN SHAFTER'S ARMY. RADWAY'S

TWENTY-SIX IN FOUR DAYS. A LARGE SICK LIST, INCLUDING OVER

THREE THOUSAND FEVER SUFFERERS.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The detailed condition of affairs at Santiago, together with a list of the deaths on each day, is shown in the following telegrams from General Shafter:

Sanitary condition for July 29: Total sick. 4.164; total cases of fever, 3,212; new cases of fever, 609; cases of fever returned to duty, 792. Following is the death list for July 28 and 29: Private P. D. GEARNY, Company Q. 16th Infantry; dys-

Private MAX H. PAUSLER, Company C. 23d Michigan

Private WILLIAM PRENT, 24th Infantry; yellow fever Private EDWARD BENJAMIN, Company D. 334 Michigan dyspress

gan; dysentery Private DAVID M'CAFFERTY, Company E. 24 Infan try; pernicious maiarial faver. Private GUS GRAEM, Company L. Tlet New-York; rigeant WHLLIAM S. YOUNG, Company E, That New-York; dengue

York; dengue

Trivate RINALDO K. SHEED, Company H. 31th Michligan; acute dysenters rivate W. J. DOLAN, Company D. 34th Michigan; ma-larial remittent fever.

Sanitary condition for July 30: Total sick 1,892; total cases of fever, 2,692; new cases fever, 543; cases of fever returned to duty, S15 The deaths on July 30 were as follows:

Captain CHARLES DODGE, 24th Infantry, yellow fever. Private S. O. JOHNSON, Company F. 7th Infantry authenia, following yellow fever and diarrhem. Major PATRICK J. GRADY, 2th Massachusetta, func-tional disease of the heatt. Private JOHN F. MINNIS, Company H. 24 Infantry petalelous melarial fever.

Private JOHN II. CLEASE, Company E, 2d Infantry pernictions malarial fever. Private ANDREW THORN, Company G. 9th Infantry malarial fever and diarrhors.

In another dispatch dated Santiago to-da; General Shafter says he has in the hospitals to-day 2,181 wounded and sick prisoners.

In a dispatch received late to-day General Shafter gives the sanitary report of his army for July 31, with a statement of additional deaths on July 30, and deaths on July 31, as

Sanitary report for July 31: Total sick, 4,255 total cases of fever, 3.164; new cases of fever, 655; cases of fever returned to duty, 722. The additional deaths on July 30 were as follows: Private BORGH, Troop F. 6th Catalry; malarial fever.

Private EDWARD SUTTON. Troop G. 9th Cavalry, ma Private STAFFINGS, Company B, 12th Infantry; dysen

Additional deaths reported for July 31 were as

Private J KOSLING Company H 524 Michigan, yellos fever Private SAMUEL J. POWERS, Troop F. M Cavalry, yel-Sergeant CHARLES A. COONS, Company H. 1st Infantry

Private HARRY HAGUE. Company H. 8th Ohio, malarial fetor. Private LOUIS KOCAMNIK, Battery F. 4th Artiflety gunshot wound of chest and heart; evidently autoinal Private P. J. VIVIAN. Company D. 34th Michigan re-mittent malarial fever Private JOHN A. MIDONALD, Company D. 34th Michigan, remittent malarial fever.

AUGUST GRAHN

August Grahn, who died in the hospital at Santinge on July 29, from dengue was a membe, of Company L. 71st Regiment, New-York volunteers. Previous to the outbreak of the war, he was employed in the grocery store of Charles D. Warneke at Union-ave, and East One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st., Morrisania.

and-fifty-second-st. Morrisania.

Although only eighteen years old, Grahn was one of the first to entits in the list Regiment when recruits were called for. He was a native of Syke, Germany, where his parents reside, and had been in the United States four years. His only immediate relative in this country is his sister. Miss Johanna Grahn, who lives at No. 846 East One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-st.

RELEASING POLITICAL PRISONERS. Washington, Aug. 2.-The War Department

has posted the following telegram from General Shafter, dated Santiago de Cuba, August 1: All political prisoners were immediately re moved as soon as we reached them. Have not heard from Guantanamo, but General Ewers

went there three days ago to receive the sur-render of arms and political prisoners. They were undoubtedly released on his arrival. PALMA TALKS OF SHAFTER AND GARCIA CUBAN GENERAL DECLARED TO BE A LOYAL ALLY-CONFIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

in this city, made a statement yesterday in rela-tion to the alleged estrangement between General Shafter and General Garcia. He also talked little about the future control of Cuba. The state He also talked a ment was in part:

little about the future control of Cuba. The statement was in part:

I expect to hear from General Garcia soon, and will be informed, no doubt, about the supposed misunderstanding. Up to the present time I know nothing more than has appeared in the papers. There is no danger that the Cubans will permit a shight misunderstanding of one of their countrymen, even of a general, with an American to affect the successful issue of the campaign. I know that General Garcia, as well as all the Cubans, have loo deep a sense of gratifude toward the United States to harbor slight or functful wrongs against their benefactors.

I am not at all concerned about the withdrawal of General Garcia and his army from Santiage, because I know there was abundant need for them elsewhere.

It seems to me to be perfectly right that General Shafter should be deferred to in movements of the armies in Cuba, and General Garcia will, I feel sure, always follow his initiation. But General Garcia and his army also place implier faith in the fairness and justice of General Shafter.

I have not been to see the President, as some of the papers claim. It is true I was in Washington about two weeks ago, but I did not see the President. In about one week hence I expect again to go to Washington, but not for the purpose of seeing the President. As soon as the occasion arises for me to visit the Chief Executive I shall do so.

I have been quoted as saying recently that I entertained the belief that General Garcia and his army would await with patience the expulsion of Spanish treops and officials from Cuba, and that

entertained the belief that General Carcia and his army would await with patience the expuision of Spanish troops and officials from Cuba, and that after the successful climax of the campaign he faircia, would leave the rest to the justice and honor of the United States. This is not especially true of General Garcia, it is true of the Cubans in general. We feel deeply our gratitude toward it. United States, and are very willing to ablde the time when the Government shall think it proper to consult us regarding the control of Cuba. When the right time arrives the Cubans, quite naturally, expect to be consulted.

BALD BEATS THE CRACKS AT BUFFALO. Buffalo, Aug. 2-E. C. Bald to-day won his Field, riding a splendid contest, which was run by electric light in the presence of an immense crows. In the final he beat Freeman by half wheel. Tom Cooper finishing fourth. The other events of the evening furnished good sport. Sum-

One mile open (amateur) H. B. Goeckler wen; C. C. Dirnberger, second, A. E. Lengnecker, third. Time-1:198.

One-mile (professional)—E. C. Baid won by haif a wheel, B. B. Freeman, second, F. A. McFarland, third.

Tom. Cooper, fourth, "Major" Taylor, fifth. Time— 1:01%
Two-mile handicap (professional)—Charles Werick (Illo yards) won, L. Fisher (12) yards), second, S. Williams (150 yards), third; G. Willey (100 yards), fourth. Time—

THE FARMER'S LAMENT.

From The Nebraska State Journal.

Oh. why, oh. why did ! leave the farm, I'd like to know?

Tev come tew this durined city place tew make a back shew.

holy show. The kids all holler "granger" jest ez loud ez they kin cry.

And I cannot dodge "con men," no matter haow I

They're filled with Joy to meet me With "glad hand" do they greet me With "glad hand" do they greet me,
Jest come along—they'll treat me.
And we'll talk about the crops;
But I'm up tew all their capers—
Fur I've read th' city papers—
I know all 'bout these fellers and their "knockout
drops."

The "greengoods man," the "gold brick man"-ail The greengoods man." the "gold brick man"-all of em seem tew know.

That I'm jest from the country-who th' dickens told 'em so?

The "shell man" and the "dice man" all come with outstretched han!;

They've got a way about them that I cannot understand!

They're filled with joy to meet me.
With "glad hand" do they greet me.
Jest come along "they'll treat me.
Put I'm up to all their capers—
Pur I've read the city paners—
Gol durn these pesky sharpers and their "knockout drops!"

REED & BARTON. Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y.

8 Maiden Lane, N. Y. GOING BACK TO CUBA.

CAPTAIN WALTER B. BARKER TO SAIL TO-DAY FOR SANTIAGO

ASSIGNED TO THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPART. MENT UNDER SHAFTER-WHAT HE SAYS AS TO THE PROBABLE CONDITION OF THE RECONCENTRADOS.

One of the passengers who will leave here for Santlago to-day on the transport Breakwater will be Captain Walter B. Barker, of Mississippi, who for more than tour years was United States Consu at Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara Province, Cuba. Captain Barker has been assigned to the Quarter-master's Department under General Shafter, and is well understood that the War Department authorities have been moved by special motives in ending him to Santlago at this moment. It is said, in fact, that Captain Barker has been sent to Santiago in order to foster a policy of conclin-tion between the Cubans and Spanish residents of that city. The tact and sincerity of purpose which Captain Barker exhibited at Sagua were successful in promoting a better feeling between the Cubane and Spaniards in that vicinity than existed in any other part of the island. It is thought, consequent, hat in giving a commission in the Army to Captain Barker, and in sending him to Santiago, the Government is animated by a desire to utilize his valuable services and his know.edge of factional conditions in Cuba in bringing about a more friendly feeling between the Spanish residents of Eastern cuba and the natives.

It may be recalled that Captain Barker was inited States Consul at Sagua until the war broke out. He was appointed to the office in Mr. C'eve and's second Administration, and was kept in office by President McKinley for reasons similar to those which prompted the retention of Consul-General Lee in Havana. The manner in which Captain Barker superintended the relief operations in his district carned for him the highest praise and credit. At the time it was necessary for him to witheraw fron. Cuba Captain Barker had under is care a system of rel.ef which reached more than forty towns and cities of Santa Clara Prov-ince and included the feeding of fully forty thouand people. The quiet and unassuming demeanor of Captain Barker, added to the fair and broad-minded course which he pursued in his consular capacity, carned for him the admiration and confi dence of the Spanish business men in his part of Cubs, and of the insurgents alike, and undoubtedly the influence he will carry with him will prove of particular service to the Government at the presen

the influence he will carry with him will prove of particular service to the Government at the present juncture in Santiago.

Speaking yesterday of the probable existing condition of the reconcentrados in Cuba. Captain starker said to a Tribune reporter: The impression seems to prevail among the majority of the people in the United States that because of the war these reconcentrados have been decinated, and that probably all of them died long before this from starvation. But, for my part, I don't think such a deplorable result has occurred, and for this reason: While I and other United States contains remained in Cuba the reconcentrados were allowed to stay in the towns and cities, because through the charitable generosity of the American people we were able to feed them. But when the war came it was necessary for the Spanish offerial to economize their resources as greatly as possible. Consequently, when we withdrew. I have no doubt that the military authorities ordered all these dependents to leave the cities and find their livelhood as best they could in the country. Blanco has, in fact, reported to his Government that he had banished the reconcentrados from the towns. It is just because he took this step that inclines me to the thought that these poor Cubans have not been starved to death. The soil of Cuba is so rich that you can cultivate it, as it were, by merely running a stick in the ground. Potatoes and other vegetables can be grown in from thirty to forty days, and because of the easy possibilities of growing supplies in the country districts of Cuba is not been starved to believe that the suffering among the cubans has not been nearly so severe As people in this country have thought it to be I know that the possible face of these reconcentrades was a source of considerable tribulation to the President and to Secretary Day when war was declared, but my opinion is that when we once more get access to them we will find that they have not been afflicted with a distress so extreme as was anticipated for t

ANOTHER HELL'S KITCHEN RIOT.

A MIDNIGHT FIGHT IN WHICH AT LEAST FIFTY PERSONS WERE HURT.

eral days has been going on between the white and colored inhabitants of "Hell's Kitchen." in West Thirty-ninth-st., broke out afresh. A large number of the colored combatants gathered in West Forty-first-st, and some of the whites went there to meet them. This was long after the reserves of the West Thirty-seventhst. police station, who had been watching the district, had gone home. Word, however, was received that the battle was raging in West Forty-first-st., between Seventh and Tenth aves., with the storm centre about Forty-first-st. and

Revolvers cracked and brickbats flew about like hall. Captain Halpin ordered the reserves out under Sergenat Parkinson, with forty men, and thiry reserves under Sergeant Coffey from the West Twentieth-st. station and thirty men from the West Forty-seventh-st. station, under Roundsman Cagney, reinforced the forces of Captain Halpin. The police had a tough struggle to quell the riot. In many instances the policemen were threatened by rioters and had revolvers thrust in their faces. Many were hit by flying missiles. After an hour's hard fighting the rlot was quelled, but a large force of police patrolled the district early this morning. About thirty men were arrested. A mob of fifty-six white men chased an old negro up Forty-second-st., and had it not been for a policeman the colored man would have been

roughly handled. Perry Corbin, fifty-eight years old, colored, of No. 248 West Forty-first-st., was badly hurt.

He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital It is estimated that at least fifty persons were injured in the fight. As fast as a white man was injured he was led away by a companion. Thomas Carney, fourteen years old, of No. 526 West Fortieth-st, who was shot in Monday's riot, died at Roosevelt Hospital this morning at

1:15 o'clock.

BABY FOR A MASCOT. From The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

From The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Central Methodist Church has a mascot, Now, a mascot is a mascot, to begin with, but this particular mascot is a wee tot of three, possibly four summers. Sine is just a little dot of humanity that belongs to everybody and to nobody. She is no higher than the chancel rail, but makes herself at home in the big pulpit-chairs, in the pews, on the organist's seat or any place where it suits her fancy to be. Her name is Nelie, and that is all any one kinds. She goes to Sunday-school and to cauren and visits the neighbors with the freedom of a Westerner who scorns restraints and formalities. The people in the neighborhood do not take kindly to her informal visits, but the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamner, the pastor, and his wife receive to her informal visits, but the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamner, the pastor, and his wife receive the little stranger and treat her with much consideration. The result is she is very fond of them, and shows her appreciation in one very promising way. Little as she is, she could give an "old sait some points on the modern methods of swearing, but Dr. Hamner has told her it is not nice to swear, and she religiously refrains from swearing when in his presence, and is his most attentive listener during the sermon. See may deliberately enter the pulpit and climb up into one of the pulpit chairs or sit on the steps of the chancel or stand on the chancel cushion and rest her little chin in her hands while her ellows rest on the rail and she gazes intentify at the speaker during half the service, but she hear every word he says. Yesterday she took her set in the conspregation, and more than one has tried to restrain her and keep her in dignification in the laters, told of in the Psalms. Like the average woman, "when she wills the will, and there is in the altars, told of in the Psalms. Like the average woman, "when she wills she will and there is an end of it."

Noile is a brown-haired maiden whose straight locks her mother keeps braided in two tiny braids in